

# The Hillsborough Recorder.

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## THE CARPET-BAGGERS.

Judge Black's Picture of the Scourge of the South--General at the Return.

From the North American Review.

The people would not have been wholly

crushed, either by the soldier or the negro,

if both had not been used to fasten upon

them the domination of another class of per-

sons whose rule was altogether unendur-

able. These were the carpet-baggers, not

because the word is descriptive or euphonic,

but because they have no other name

whereby they are known among the children

of men. They were unprincipled adven-

turers, who sought their fortunes in the

South by plundering the disarmed and de-

fenceless people; some of them were the

dregs of the Federal army--the meanest of

the camp followers; many were fugitives

from Northern justice; the best of them

were those who went down after the peace,

ready for any deed of shame that was safe

and profitable. These, combining with a

few treacherous "scalawags" and some lead-

ing negroes to serve as decoys for the rest,

and backed by the power of the general gov-

ernment, became the strongest body of

thieves that ever pillaged a people. Their

moral grade was far lower, and yet they

were much more powerful than the robber

bands that infested Germany after the close

of the Thirty Years' war. They swarmed

over all the States from the Potomac to the

Gulf, and settled in hordes, not with intent

to remain there, but merely to feed on the

substance of a prostrate and defenceless

people. They took whatever came within

their reach, intended themselves into all

private corporations, assumed the functions

of all officers, including the courts of justice,

and in many places they even ran the

churches. By force and fraud they either

controlled all elections or else prevented

elections from being held. They returned

sixty of themselves to one Congress, and

ten out of the most ignorant and venal

among them were at the same time

drummers in the Senate. This false repre-

sentation of a people by strangers and en-

emies who had not even a bona fide residence

among them was the bitterest of all mock-

eries. There was no show of truth or honor

about it. The pretended representative

was always ready to vote for any measure

that would oppress and enslave his so-called

constituents; his hostility was uncom-

ceasing, and he lost no opportunity to do

them injury.

THIS DISSENT UPON LOUISIANA.

The agricultural and commercial wealth

of Louisiana made her a strong temptation

to the carpet-baggers. These cultures

sufficed the prey from afar, and, so soon as

the war was over, they swarmed down upon

her in hordes that darkened the air. The

State was delivered into their hands by the

military authorities; but the officers impos-

ed some restraints upon their lawless cupi-

dity. They hailed with delight the advent

of negro suffrage, because to them it was

merely a legalized method of stuffing the

ballot-box, and they stuffed it. Thence-

forth, and down to a very recent period,

they gorged themselves without let or hin-

drance.

The depredations they committed were

frightful. They appropriated, on one pre-

text and another, whatever they could lay

their hands on, and then pledged to them-

selves the credit of the State for uncounted

millions more. The public securities ran

down to half price, and still they put their

fraudulent bonds on the market and sold

them for what they could fetch. The owners

of the best real estate in town or coun-try

were utterly impoverished, because the

burden upon it was heavier than the rents

would discharge. During the last ten years

the city of New Orleans paid in the form

of direct taxes more than the estimated

value of all the property within her limits,

and still has a debt of equal amount un-

paid. It is not likely that other parts of

the State suffered less. The extent of their

spoliations can hardly be calculated, but the

testimony of the carpet-baggers themselves

against one another, the reports of commit-

tees sent by Congress to investigate the sub-

ject, and other information from sources

entirely authentic, make it safe to say that

a general confiscation, sweeping over all

the State from one end to the other, and

destroying every building and every article

of personal property, would have been a vi-

sitation of mercy in comparison to the curse

of such a government.

This may seem at first blush like gross

exaggeration, because it is worse than any-

thing that misrule ever did before. The

greatest of Roman proconsuls left some-

thing to the provinces they wasted; the

Norman did not strip the Saxon quite to

the skin; the Puritans under Cromwell did

not utterly desolate Ireland. Their rap-

acity was confined to the visible things which

they could presently handle and use. They

could not take what did not exist. But the

American carpet-bagger has an invention

unknown to those old-fashioned robbers,

which increases his stealing power as much

as the steam engine adds to the mechanical

force of mere natural muscles. He makes

negotiable bonds of the State, signs and

seals them "according to the forms of law,"

sells them, converts the proceeds to his own

use, and then defies justice to go behind the

returns. By this device his felonious in-

gers are made long enough to reach into the

pockets of posterity; he lays his lie on pro-

perty yet uncreated; he anticipates the

labor of coming ages and appropriates the

fruits of it in advance; he coins the indus-

try of future generations into cash and

swatches the inheritance from children

whose fathers are unborn. Projecting his

cheat forward by this contrivance and op-

erating laterally at the same time, he gath-

ers an amount of plunder which no country

in the world would have yielded to the Goth

or the Vandal.

THE REIGN OF ANARCHY.

Security of life can never be counted on

where property is not protected. When

the public authorities wink upon theft, the

people are driven by stress of sheer neces-

sity to defend themselves the best way they

can, and that defense is apt to be aggres-

sively violent. Justice, infuriated by po-

pular passion, often comes to its victims in

a fearful shape. Disorders, therefore, there

must have been, and bloodshed and vio-

lence and loss of life, though they are not

enumerated or clearly described in the re-

ports. It is known that bands of "regu-

lators" traversed many parts of the State, and

the fact is established that seven of the

storehouses used as places of receiving stea-

len goods were burnt to the ground in one

night. The officers of the carpet-bag gov-

ernment cared for none of these things.

They saw the struggle between law and

Lynch law, with as much indifference as

Gallio looked upon the controversy between

the Jewish Synagogue and the Christian

Church at Ephesus. This horrible condi-

tion of society was caused solely by the

want of an honest government.

But this is not nearly the worst of it, if

carpet-baggers themselves and their special

friends are worthy of any credence at all.

They testify to numerous other murders,

wanton, unprovoked and atrocious, com-

mitted with impunity under the very eyes

of their government. General Sheridan says

he collected a list of 4,000 assassinations

perpetrated within three years. Senator

Sherman and his associates of the visiting

committee swell this number greatly, and

add that "half the State was overrun with

violence." No effort was made to repress

these disorders or punish the criminals.

Nobody was hung, nobody tried, nobody

arrested. The murderers ran at large; the

victims fell at the awful average of about

four every day, and the public officers qui-

etly assented to let "the rifle, the knife, the

pistol and the rope do their horrid work

without interruption. Are such men fit to

govern a free State? "Fit to govern! No,

not to live!"

The wretched system of carpet-bag gov-

ernment could not possibly last. From the

first it had no real support. The native

people and the honest immigrants, who

went there for purposes of legitimate busi-

ness, held it in abhorrence, and the negroes

were not long in finding out that it was a

sham and a snare. As early as 1870, and

before that, the handwriting was seen on

the wall which announced that a large and

decisive majority of all the votes, black and

white, had determined to break up this den

of thieves. They must therefore prepare

for flight or punishment, unless they could

contrive a way of defeating the popular will

whenever and however it should be expressed.

Then the Returning Board was in-

vented.

SUGAR-CANE CULTURE.

MAGNOLIA, N. C., July 2, 1877.

EDITORS OBSERVER: In your article

No. 7, on "Raleigh as it is," you say: "The

census table show that on a single acre in

Raleigh can be grown not only every

product of North Carolina but of the

United States, except oranges and sugar-

cane." Now I am of the opinion that sug-

arcane can be grown and profitably

grown in Raleigh. I raised the cane on

my farm in Duplin county with success;

I matured the stalk six feet high, and the

yield is very great. There is quite a

quantity of it being raised in this and

the adjoining county of Sampson, and I am

not more than one degree South of

Raleigh. I am not cultivating the cane

at present, but hope to send some speci-

mens to the Department of Agriculture

for exhibition at the State Fair. If some

enterprising



THE INDICTMENT OF THE LOUISIANA RETURNING BOARD.

Our readers are aware that true bills have been found by the Grand Jury of New Orleans against the members of the Louisiana Returning Board, on charges of forgery, perjury and falsification of the returns from Verone Parish, in which an addition of 185 votes was made to the total vote cast for the Hayes Electors, and 395 votes deducted from each of the Tilden Electors. This is intended to open up the case, the other parishes of the State being taken up in succession if this indictment is sustained, and then it will be conclusively shown how the majority of eight thousand votes for the Tilden electors was so wrongfully set aside.

It was not to be expected that the Democrats of Louisiana, knowing how unscrupulously they had been defrauded of the fruits of a hard-fought victory, would patiently witness the triumph of that fraud, or permit its instruments quietly to enjoy the fruits of their crime. Nor was it to be expected, that justice, turned into paper channels, should forget its duties and leave unpunished offences that strike so fatally at the very roots of society; and thus between party watchfulness and fidelity to the requirements of purified law, the great sin through which monstrous fraud has raised its brazen front seems about to be exposed.

No wonder there is commotion in administration circles. The de jure title to the Presidency is shaken to its base, and it is not certain that de facto will be of long duration. And therefore we hear of movements, of remonstrances, of protestations, against a measure which threatens to bring down the hollow fabric of the new administration about the heads of the guilty incumbents. But the very first hope uppermost in the minds of the terrified guilty, the very first step taken by them, are in themselves proof positive that the tenure by which Mr. Hayes holds his office will bear neither the scrutiny of legal investigation nor the impartial judgment of history.

A demand is made upon the Louisiana Democrats to sold to a pretended bargain, by which Nicholas was recognized as Governor, that those should be no attempted prosecution, from any quarter, of individuals for past political conduct. Of what account is such a pledge as this against crime? Forgery, perjury, falsification, are in themselves crimes per se. They are offences against the moral law, branded by a condemnation old as the dialogue, implanted in the inmost consciousness of mankind, made infamous by the statute law of every civilized people, impossible of condonation whenever they are committed. It is a euphemism worthy of the latter day morality of Republicans to call them political offences. They stand as broadly branded as crimes when committed against the political integrity of society as when aimed at the rights or the character of individuals.

If there was a bargain or understanding between Hayes and Nicholas, what binding effect has it upon the operations of the laws? Are states and republics pawns in the hands of ambitious men to be played for their individual aggrandizement? Will the people of Louisiana consent to abdicate their rights, their liberty, and their honor, that one man may profit by a corrupt bargain? Or will the people of the United States agree to maintain as a principle of honor, the right of individuals to enter into private agreements by which their destinies are bargained away, and all the costly, intricate, but dearly prized machinery appertaining to the exercise of the rights of suffrage, made not only useless, but frivolous and contemptible? We think not; and it is time, and the time now is, to put an effective brand upon this system of private bargains, by which indeed temporary pacification may be had, but irreparable injury wrought on public and private conscience. We have heard too much of these bargains, and men admired, almost idolized, for grandeur of intellect and brilliancy of service, are tarnished by suspicious they have been in no haste to remove.

What may be the consequences of the indictment of the Louisiana Board, we will not stop to inquire. It may open up the whole question of the title to the Presidency. At least, it will have a very important bearing upon the indispensable reformation of the electoral system. It will expose the fearful want of uniformity in what should be an evenly adjusted and unambiguously plain mode of ascertaining the popular voice in the momentous expression of its will in the choice of rulers. It fixes attention upon this scandalous creation of Returning Boards, an anomaly in genuine republicanism; a creation, in the language of Judge Black, "a most insolent affront to the fundamental principles of all elective government, for it makes the poll of the

people a mere mockery, which decides nothing except what the Returning Board is pleased to approve, and elects nobody but whom the Returning Board does not graciously favor."

If the exposure of this system will be fully made under the indictments now made, then there will be a readiness in Congress to heed the demands of the country for a revision of the whole electoral laws and the substitution of some plan by which it will be impossible the people can be again cheated by a combination of bad men; and without which revision, they will go into another presidential election with a foregone conclusion of defeat.

OVER THE BORDER.

American troops have carried out another line of Mr. Hayes' "Southern policy," which was to follow Mexican marauders into their own territory, if found stealing cattle and horses on the American side of the Rio Grande. Such a party was recently pursued across that river, and the stolen property recaptured.

If protection to the Americans is the object, there can be no objection to this policy. Protection has been demanded for a number of years. But it has been denied when the need was more imperative than now. We are rather inclined to think that the Administration is itching for popularity which it fancies lies in a war to be followed by large annexation of territory.

If such be the case, it is a Southern policy ruinous to the South, for it opens up still farther new fields to a population already too sparse, but restless, and always looking for some new El Dorado.

The line of the Rio Grande once removed as a frontier, will be the breaking of a dam which will turn loose like a flood the population accumulating in Texas under immigration, and diffuse it over Mexico, and that will check still farther the recovering strength of the South.

A telegram to the Baltimore Gazette dated the 9th inst., speaks of a meeting of Democratic politicians from several Southern States presided over by Gen. Leach of North Carolina, in which it was resolved that "no far as the present policy of the President is concerned, the Democracy can and must give it a hearty support."

New we beg these gentlemen not to go too fast. They are at liberty to speak for themselves, inasmuch as they may have something to gain personally by their adhesion to Mr. Hayes. But the Democracy as a party are not quite ready to be bargained off, or pledged to the support of any policy they do not themselves mark out. They may coincide with Mr. Hayes in certain lines, but they will beg to be excused from being considered his followers.

The same telegram goes on to say, that about the 20th of this month there will be a large Convention of the Whig elements to talk over the political questions of the day, and take such action as seems advisable.

This is arrant folly. There is no "old Whig party" to work upon. There are no "old Whigs" insane enough to imagine a resurrection of the party possible, since its parity as a party survived only in the South, and there it was always in the minority.

Those gentlemen who are so solicitous to revive that old party had better be honest at once, throw off the mask, and go over openly to Hayes. That is their destination, and they had as well avow it, as make a pretence to superior virtue and sagacity. That pretence deceives no one. The Democratic party will not be weakened if they go over now, bag and baggage. The people, old Whigs and all, prefer to remain where they are and continue their open fight against fraud and corruption, under their present organization. And the triumph of right over wrong is not so far off.

CHARLOTTE DEMOCRAT.

This sterling paper has just entered on its 26th volume, and we are glad to hear brother Yates say it is as well sustained as it ever was; and that says a good deal, for the Democrat is one of the few profitable papers in the State. The Democrat deserves its success, for it has been edited always with ability, and with a straightforward honesty of purpose that is refreshing in these times of moral obliquity. Brother Yates always commands confidence if he does not always secure concurrence, for he leaves no reason to doubt his sincerity, whilst his views are sometimes too honest to be always acceptable.

The work of closing New Inlet at the mouth of the Cape Fear has so far progressed, that official notice is given by Maj. Craighill, the engineer in charge, that the farther navigation thereof may be considered dangerous. Hereafter entrances to the port of Wilmington will be over the main bar, between Bald Head and Oak Island. It will be remembered that the new Inlet Channel was made by the great storm of 1769 breaking through the banks which at that time extended without a break to Bald Head.

A CONFESSION MADE AT LAST.

The Republican Committee of Mississippi at a recent meeting resolved to make no nomination for State ticket at the election next fall for the reason that the President's Civil Service Letter forbidding Federal Officials to engage in campaign work, left them without organization, a majority of the Committee being office holders. This, to be sure, is a pretext to avoid certain defeat, but what a damning admission it is! It is the confession that without the government aid of money and of office holders, the freedom of the South would long ago have been regained, and that all the long years of turmoil and of trouble, of pillage and of plunder, of ruinous taxation and ruined fortunes, of conflict between the races and of military tyranny would have been passed over in peace and in comparative prosperity.

We have told the people that their warfare was against the office holders; that these latter clung to place with death-like grip; that to hold on to their places they would resort to every measure of misrepresentation, of falsification, of denunciation; that they would use fraud, force and violence before they would be dispossessed; that the fight of the people was against the powers of darkness, against political wickedness in high places; that there was no principle in their opponents but that of power and pillage; and that there was a fight between liberty on the one side and corruption and tyranny on the other. Now, this Mississippi committee makes its confession. It can do nothing without the office holders. The powers of organization, the means of corruption are gone.

The force of this office holders strength has been felt in this State. Will its backbone also be broken?

GEN. CLINGMAN'S BOOK.

We are indebted to the Publisher, Mr. John Nichols of Raleigh, for a copy of the "Selections from the Speeches and Writings of the Hon. Thomas L. Clingman," comprised in a handsomely printed volume of 623 pages. We have had little time to examine it, but it is evidently a compilation of great interest to the general as well as the political reader. Gen. Clingman is one of the few non-professional men of the State who is profoundly scientific; he is one of the few political men who is literary in culture; he is one of the few orators who is a brilliant essayist; and a scientific, literary, politician, he has it in his power to present a volume of surpassing interest. And such we hope to find it when enabled to give it attention.

The book is for sale by John Nichols, Raleigh, at \$2.50 and mailed postpaid on receipt of price.

The Charlotte Observer states that Lt. Rains, who, with ten of his men, were recently killed by Indians in Idaho, was son of Gen. Gabriel J. Rains of the Confederate Army, and was at one time a Professor in the Charlotte Institute for young ladies. He was a graduate of West Point, and this campaign against the Indians was his first military service.

The Greensboro Patriot predicts that Winstead will be the next Republican candidate for Congress in the Greensboro District; whereupon, the Charlotte Observer remarks that the meetings held by Democrats to endorse Winstead, will be sticks in his hands with which he will break their heads.

Right, friend Observer; Democrats have no business with such endorsements. "Let the dead bury their dead."

The United States troops came up with the Indians, 300 strong near the mouth of the Cottonwood, Idaho Territory, and after a long fight, routed them, with the loss of Lieut. Williams and 14 privates killed, and 20 wounded. The Indians lost 13 killed as far as could be ascertained and all their camps and contents.

The Indians, under their chief Joseph, surprised a party of thirty-one Chinamen, and in mere sport killed all but one.

The best evidence of reform we have seen in the administration is throwing Hester overboard as revenue detective. But whether it is virtue or vengeance that prompts Hayes, is not so clear. Hester showed the corruption of some "whited sepulchres"—special pets of the administration. The facts could not be ignored, but the exposure was not grateful.

Now Hester wants to go to Jerusalem. Will he get the Consulship? "Jordan is a hard road to travel."

Leviage, one of the Hayes electors from Louisiana it is charged did not sign his name to the electoral certificate, did not vote, and was not present at the electoral college. His name was forged. He knew it, and he kept his counsel; and that one forged vote is Mr. Hayes title to the Presidency. When will the bottom drop out of this thing?

WAR NEWS.

LONDON, July 10.—The most startling news of the morning comes from Constantinople. The Herold's correspondent at Vienna telegraphs that it is announced in official and diplomatic circles that Constantinople is under a reign of terror. Great crowds of desperate and lawless soldiers fill the public places. Bands of Circassians and Zubebs range at will about the city, robbing and murdering with impunity. The streets are given up to these outlaws after nightfall, and all the public resorts and respectable cafes are closed at sundown. An open rebellion, resulting in the massacre of every foreigner and Christian, is liable to occur at any moment.

The Italian Vice Consul has been forcibly robbed of a horse and severely injured by Circassians. Two attempts have been made to force an entrance to the English club. Some irregulars who were seen have been sent to the seat of war upon the representations of Mr. Layard.

The following is a dispatch received in St. Petersburg yesterday from the Caucasus dated Sunday: "A body of cavalry, with one battery, surprised Tirova on Saturday and captured a Turkish camp with ammunition and baggage. The Turks retreated on Osman-Bazar. Our infantry and artillery are approaching Tirova."

A latter dispatch says that the fighting at Tirova was very severe. The Turks, although surprised, fought with great bravery, but were finally driven out. They are hurrying up reinforcements and will probably make a desperate effort to recapture the town, which is of great natural strength and of considerable strategic importance. Another struggle for its possession may therefore be looked for at any moment.

An Adrianople special reports that the Russians from Tirova have advanced on Gabrova. Their force is estimated at twenty thousand. Rensoff Pacha has left Constantinople. Affairs are approaching a crisis.

The Herold's representative Spalato, Delmatia, telegraphs that the Turks are now committing atrocities in Bosnia which surpass in horror the butcheries in Bulgaria which occurred a year ago this spring. Unarmed and inoffensive peasants, men and women, are slaughtered in their fields, in their huts, in the streets of villages, and their bodies mutilated by the Turkish soldiery. Turkey has thus taken the most effectual method of forcing Austria to occupy the province and to become her open enemy. The reason for the massacres is probably to be found in the fact that the Turks are about to evacuate the province.

LONDON, July 12.—The Turks are preparing for a decisive battle west of Shumla, and reinforcements are being pushed forward with all possible despatch. Every available man will soon be at the scene of action and a battle that will doubtless have a considerable effect on the issue of the campaign may be expected before long. The Russian force which crossed at Sistova have well provided with everything, and expect much longer delay offensive operations on a large scale.

Notwithstanding the above report, however, rumors of peace negotiations are again revived. Nanyk Pacha is on his way from Constantinople to join Abdul Kerim Pacha, and it is supposed he is the bearer of overtures for peace. It is not probable that any serious peace negotiations will be attempted until a decisive battle has been fought in Bulgaria.

The Herold correspondent at Biela reports that the Twelfth and Thirteenth Russian army corps, which constitute the army under the Caucasus, to which has been assigned the task of besieging Rustchuk, are already nearing that fortress. The cavalry divisions are already in the immediate vicinity of Rustchuk and are driving back the outlying Turks. It is probable that a serious effort will be made to capture Rustchuk, as the Russians could hardly afford to leave such a strongly garrisoned fortress in their rear, and in hostile hands.

LONDON, July 12.—The Daily News publishes the following paragraph in prominent form yesterday: "Rumors prevail in quarters usually well informed that the Earl of Beaconsfield is about to resign the Premiership. Although this report is probably premature, yet we believe his Lordship is anxious to retire from office as soon as the state of public business will permit him; his health having been, and is, some time past in an unsatisfactory condition."

A Daily News special from Biela, July 18th, confirms the report that the 12th and 13th army corps have been constituted the army of Rustchuk, and destined for a siege of that fortress, with the Caucasus as commander-in-chief.

A St. Petersburg correspondent reports that the Czar has ordered the withdrawal of the Russians from Turkish Armenia. Great despondency prevails among the troops in consequence, General Melikoff tendered his resignation and requested a court martial a fortnight ago.

LONDON, July 12.—The Turkish forces are concentrated on the line between Ragrad, Skumla and Raki-djuma. The Russians were last heard from at Monastir, on the road to Rustchuk, which is separated from the Turkish position by the river Loni, the banks of which are precipitous, and abounding in good positions may, therefore, become the scene of the first serious engagement in Bulgaria.

The Times Berlin correspondent says: "The Austrian government have ascertained that Servia and Roumania have concluded a treaty with a view to join operations against the Turks, and have authorized the Hungarian tax department to keep funds ready for mobilization of the Honvadi militia."

Daily News Varna correspondent writing under date of June 28th says: "Up to that date in Rustchuk 700 persons were killed and wounded by bombardment."

during the siege of Kara has been firing. That of the Russians is unknown. Their fire was most incessant and for some days it has been very heavy. Over 2,000 shells from 12-inch and 16-inch guns were thrown into the place in one day. Mahkhar Pacha proposes to entrench himself and resist until Kara for the winter. At present it will be supplied with stores and ammunition and prices are cheaper than in Kistroum. The appearance of the troops excellent and their health good. They are most enthusiastic. The officers seem well educated. The place is almost impregnable.

The Russians claim having driven off the Turks who were operating against Bayazid in Asia. The Turks are bombarding Sinopolis in the Crimea. All is quiet along the Danube. The Russians are sinking stone-loaded vessels at the mouth of the Danube in spite of the remonstrances of the International Commission. Combined or effective separate aid from Servia and Roumania is remote and does not seem desired by Russia.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 13.—The Russian Telegraphic Agency says that Prince Bismarck has declared it to be his opinion that any mediation is at present impossible. It is denied that a Convention exists between Roumania, Servia, Russia and Austria have also agreed to give these principles good advice without assuming the right to intervene. A Russian official dispatch from Tiflis states that the Turkish force were defeated. When Gen. Topyanoff relieved Bayazid they numbered 13,000 not 30,000 as reported in a previous dispatch from Tiflis.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—The Department of Justice disavows any intention of arresting Marshal Douglass of North Carolina. There is nothing to warrant proceedings against him on file in the Department.

LONDON, July 14.—The advance guard of another Russian corps has arrived at Plovdiv. It is reported that a camp for 80,000 men is prepared at Plovdiv.

A battle is expected at Kaki Djumadj, where the Turks are concentrated in great force.

The Times' correspondent at Cetinje telegraphs: "Several accounts agree that the destination of Sultan Pacha's army is Adrianople."

The Daily Telegraph's Pera correspondent sends the following, dated Friday evening: "I have just heard on good authority that the Russians have been attacked simultaneously by Osman Pacha at Piana, and by Ahmed Kiyab Pacha at Monastir. The fighting lasted all of Thursday and Friday. The Turks are getting the advantage."

A Daily News Bucharest correspondent reports Friday night as follows: Rumors are afloat here that serious, but as yet indecisive, fighting is going on in the neighborhood of Biela and Corrat.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—Hon. Stanley Matthews, of Ohio, has authorized an interviewer to say that he has never made any bargain with anybody about anything at any time connected with the Louisiana affairs, and that all assertions to the contrary are pure inventions.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—The Secretary of War has returned from Iowa. The Star says: A New York lawyer named Norton, at present a guest at the Ed-bitt House, stated last night that he had the authority for the statement under the Senator's own signature that Mr. Conkling would refuse to endorse the Southern policy of President Hayes.

NEW YORK, July 13.—A letter from Havana July 8th, received here says: It is reported in town that Generals Maximo Gomez and Vincedo Garcia, leading a very large and well appointed force, have forced the Trocha and invaded the Cinco Villas Territory. A battle, it is said, was fought at the crossing, in which over six hundred Spaniards are claimed to have been killed. It is also reported that another encounter has taken place and that three men of war were ordered to sea in great haste. Yellow fever is raging among the 25,000 troops brought out last winter from Spain.

A BEAUTIFUL LEAF.—Capt. W. P. Graves was showing a large, bright leaf of tobacco, in his warehouse, one day this week, and holding it up to the admiring gaze of the crowd, when one gentleman took hold of it, and began to tear it. The Captain immediately pounced upon him and gave him a fit. But, to show the difference between one who is a regular dealer in the article and one who is not, Mr. Jed Carter came up and while examining it, he handled it as softly as he would the curls on a fair maiden's head.

The aforesaid leaf was a sample of a crop made by a young gentleman of Caswell, who cures all his tobacco himself. Certainly he deserves credit for the artistic manner in which he does it.—Danville Times.

NOTICE.

ALL persons will take notice that WILLIAM A. MOORE has left my employ after contracting for the year. This is to forewarn all persons of harboring or employing him, as they will be dealt with according to law.

JOHN W. WILKERSON.

John H. Tyler & Co.,  
Successors to  
MITCHELL AND TYLER,  
1005 Main Street,  
RICHMOND, VA.  
Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silver-ware, Plated Ware.  
GOLD AND SILVER SPECTACLES.  
WATCHES REPAIRED in the best manner.  
HAIR JEWELRY MADE TO ORDER.  
Prompt attention paid to Orders by mail or otherwise.  
Oct. 11, 1877.



Dr. D. A. Robertson.  
Surgeon Dentist.  
GREENSBORO, N. C.

Will spend the fourth week of each month at his office in Hillsboro.

Orders left with Charles M. Parry will be promptly attended to.

J. A. HERNDON.

Murrie, Hutchings & Co.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Groceries,

SPAPLE DRY GOODS, FERTILIZERS, &c.

R. W. Lawson & Co's. old stand,

MAIN STREET.

DANVILLE, VIRGINIA.

Oct 4/77.

THE  
The North Carolina Home

INSURANCE CO.

OF

RALEIGH, N. C.

Insures Dwellings, Stores, Merchandise

AND

All Classes of Insurable Property.

Against

Loss or Damage by Fire, on the most

Favorable Terms.

ITS Stockholders are gentlemen interested in building up North Carolina industries, and among them are many of the prominent business and financial men of the State.

All Losses Promptly Adjusted and Paid.

This Company has already, during the three years of its existence, paid a large amount of loss, yet its assets are steadily increasing. It appeals with confidence to the insurance property in North Carolina.

Encourage Home Institutions.

R. H. BATTLE, Jr., President.

C. B. ROOT, Vice-President.

SEATON GALES, Sec'y.

P. COWPER, Supervisor.

HAMILTON & GRAHAM, Agents.

Dec. 13, 1876. Hillsboro, N. C.

Brewster's

COTTON KING

COOK STOVE.

CALL ON

J. C. BREWSTER.

And examine his Stock of

CARPENTER'S TOOLS,

Paints, Oils,

Varnish, Glass and Putty,

Locks and Hinges,

Iron, Nails and Bolts,

Hardware.

HORSE AND MULE SHOES,

Tinware, Crockery, Glassware & Lamps,

CUTLERY OF ALL KINDS,

GUNS, PISTOLS.

The above Goods will be sold cheap for CASH. My experience is that those who trade with me, and consequently I can afford to sell

HARDWARE, STOVES, &c.

lower than elsewhere.

J. C. BREWSTER.

4 & 6 Hargett St.,

Raleigh, N. C.

March 28.

JAMES H. ALEXANDER,

Attorney at Law,

Chapel Hill, N. C.

Will practice in the Courts of Orange and adjacent Counties.

Special attention given to the Collection of Claims.

[May 2, 1877]

SELECT

Boarding and Day School.

HILLSBORO, N. C.

THE Misses NASH and Miss KOLBERT will resume the exercises of their school on Friday, the 20th July.

Circulars forwarded on application.

June 30, 1877.

A. W. GRAHAM,

Attorney at Law.

HILLSBORO, N. C.

PRACTICES in the Courts of Orange, Alamance, Person, Chatham and Granville. Claims collected in any part of the State.

Caldwell Institute.

THE next session of this school will commence on

Monday, 16th of July 1877,

and continue twenty weeks.

For particulars address

BROWER & BRADSHAW.

Caldwell Institute.

July 4.

N. C.



# WEDNESDAY, JULY 18, 1877.

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

**Terms of the Recorder for 1877.**  
For 1 year, \$1.00.  
For 6 months, 75.  
Payments always in advance.  
Job printing done neatly, cheaply and promptly.

See fourth page both for Ads and interesting reading matter.

## REMOVAL.

While building his new store, John Rosemond will occupy the front part of Taylor's tin-ware establishment, next door below James Webb. He has already removed his stock, and his old customers will find him well supplied with confectionaries and other good things as usual. Remember that his Ice Cold Soda is in full force.

Wheat threshing has begun, and the results in some sections are somewhat disappointing. Still, the crop is a good one, and the grain of fine quality.

## Dr. R. A. Robertson.

This gentleman informs us by note from Greensboro that he will be in Hillsboro on Monday the 23rd inst. Those desiring his professional services will take notice. Dr. Robertson is always punctual to his appointments.

## The Revival.

In the Baptist Church was brought to a close on Friday night. Mr. Dixon has every reason to be gratified with the effect of his labors. A large number of hearers were brought to serious consideration of salvation, and during the past week eight were baptized into the Church.

## Domestic.

for August 1st to hand, and while waiting in the brilliant and beautiful colored chromes, supplies the deficiency by some most exquisite steel engravings. The fashion plates are very beautiful things. It is said that it is true, to become reconciled to the "skinned cat" style of dress, but the London fashion plates say that themselves get used to skinning, and so the eye may learn to endure what at first is very fearful, at least, fearful in contrast to the voluminousness of departed fashions.

## Personal.

The family of the Hon. M. E. Manly have arrived from Newbern for their usual summer sojourn in Hillsboro.

Mr. S. E. Nash of Tarboro is here on a visit to his parents and his old home.

Mr. George S. Rodes of Raleigh is here on a visit to his friends.

Maj. D. M. Hamilton returned on Saturday morning from a visit to Charleston and Savannah.

Last week we told our readers of the abundance of these pests. For four we might have said, "we called on one of our subscribers for his testimony of the facts, and he tells us, that a few days ago, two of his neighbors who had a field of eight thousand hills to "worm" devoted themselves to the task of a careful count, obtaining from all conversation while at their work, and scoring down carefully each hundred as they went along. The result was twelve thousand worms in the field."

Do not stupify your Baby with Opium or Morphine mixtures, but use Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup which is always safe and never disappoints. 25 cts.

## Fearful Death.

On Friday afternoon last, Mr. Wilkins Gator, a citizen of this county, left Durham for his home, driving a two horse wagon. He was in company with several other wagons all bound homeward after the day's trading. Mr. Gator was seated inside of the wagon. From some cause his horse dashed off at wild speed. It is supposed that he endeavored to reach forward to check them, and in the effort, lost his balance and fell out. At any rate, his feet caught in the stay chains, and he was held fast with his head downward under the wagon, beating the ground, while the horses kept up their frightful speed. They ran a quarter of a mile before they were stopped, and then Mr. Gator was taken up, but dead, and fearfully battered. His remains were taken back to Durham.

He was about sixty years of age a man of many good qualities and with many warm friends to whom his fearful death is a terrible shock.

The finest of seasons and the most auspicious of weather last week; crops all doing well.

## What it will do.

The answer is the change of route of the rail road mooted, than Mr. Rosemond begins building a new and spacious store. And so it would be on a large scale if the project were carried out. Yet the question was not named at the Stockholders meeting. The presiding genius of Hillsboro—quality—prevailed, and there was no one there to speak for it. Indeed, we hear that one or two of our most prominent men had not heard the subject named, even at home. Alas! Alas! Where is our hope of a better day?

**DURHAM'S GOLDEN PERIODICAL PILLS** are the surest and safest remedy for ladies in delicate health. 8 in.

We are in receipt of a copy of the annual catalogue of the University for 1876-77. It is an encouraging document, for it shows a steadily increasing number of students and therefore a corresponding growing public appreciation.

But it is not the number of names on the catalogue that makes it interesting. It is the array of an able faculty, and it is the programme of a broad and liberal course of high education that beget a confidence that the solicitude of the friends of the institution will be rewarded by the most splendid results. In its system of studies, and in its means of instruction the University of North Carolina is behind none in the country. This may be a broad assertion, but the aim is to give a University education, and no means and no appliances are wanting. It is true, many of the Professors are young men; but they are all men of talent, they are all given to learning; they are fired by ambition to vindicate the wisdom of their appointments; and they enter upon their work with the unselfish enthusiasm of missionaries. They have devoted their lives to the University, and the time is near when the former fame of the institution will be eclipsed, because it has entered upon its new life upon a much higher plane. Its new life, too, begins much more in sympathy with the popular heart than was the fortune of its former period of existence.

Worthy in itself, fostered by the State, cherished by the people, it will go on to fill the great destinies confided to it, no more to be the sport and victim of partisan politics.

**North Carolina Hall Board: Meeting of the Stockholders.**

The 20th annual meeting took place at Salisbury on Thursday last.

Col. John A. Gilmer appeared as State proxy.

The President, Col. T. M. Holt, made a report of the affairs of the Company which was satisfactory, and it was adopted.

A resolution offered by R. Y. McAden as a substitute for one offered by L. W. Barringer was adopted, providing that the board of directors be requested to examine carefully into the collateral matters deposited by the R. & D. R. Company to protect the lease, and report to the Stockholders by circular in thirty days; what their collateral matters consist of; giving a description of the same, with market value; whether they are sufficient according to the terms of the lease; and that the directors inquire into the sufficiency of the bond given to keep up the road.

H. W. Fries, Moses L. Holmes, T. M. Holt and R. B. Haywood were elected directors on the part of the private Stockholders.

The State directors are Donald McFarrell of Wilmington, W. F. Kortegey of Goldsboro, R. F. Hoke of Raleigh, John W. Graham of Hillsboro, Julius A. Gray of Greensboro, Kerr Craig of Salisbury, and John L. Morehead and A. Burrell of Charlotte.

There were two ballots for President with no election. R. F. Hoke, T. M. Holt, and J. L. Morehead were in nomination.

Hillsboro was appointed as the place for the next annual meeting.

Messrs. P. B. Rodin, James Webb Jr. and John U. Kirkland were appointed to verify proxies.

**From the Record.**

Maj. John W. Graham, of counsel for H. A. Reams of Durham in the above case has just returned from Oxford after an absence of several weeks. The Free Lancers say that Mr. Reams "took the stand on the 15th of June, and with the exception of two days absence on account of sickness and illness of the referee, M. McGeehee Esq., has been uninterruptedly subjected to what might be, in vulgar parlance, designated as the pumping process." Col. Leonidas Edwards is counsel for Mr. Crews.

The LANCE says, "The distinguished referee Mr. M. McGeehee, and Maj. John W. Graham of counsel for one of the parties, have gracefully accommodated themselves to the logic of events, and have made many warm friends during their sojourn in our midst."

We are glad to learn from Maj. Graham that our friend Reams will most probably come out triumphant from the fever ordeal of this long investigation.

## The Hillsboro N. C. Military Academy.

We had the pleasure yesterday of meeting Major D. H. Hamilton, one of the principals of the Hillsboro (N. C.) Military Academy, an institution of high repute, and which many Georgians have graduated with distinction and credit. Major Hamilton is a gentleman well and honorably known in the South, and we cordially recommend him and his Academy to the attention of our people. Parents who desire their sons to receive a thorough collegiate education and enjoy the benefits and discipline of an excellent military school, will find such an institution in the Hillsboro Academy. It is situated in a healthy section of the State and has advantages of a superior character.—Savannah News.

## 10,000 MUSICIANS WANTED.

Who will remit 25 cents each, for a three months' trial of the **SOUTHERN MUSICAL JOURNAL**. Three dollars worth of new and popular music can thus be had for only 75 cents. A trial of this magazine will satisfy every music lover that they "saw it regularly." Address **LUDDEN & BATES**, Southern Music House, Savannah, Ga.

See excursion card of the Good Templars.

## Death of a Former Citizen of Person.

The Memphis Appeal mentions the death of James Monroe Williamson of the city of Memphis which took place on the 16th of June. Mr. Williamson was born in Person County on the 4th of December 1811 and we believe was a brother of the Hon. J. G. A. Williamson, at one time minister to Venezuela. He graduated at the University in 1831 in a class of 14, and was a member of the House of Commons for the three sessions of 1834, 1835 and 1836. He afterwards studied law in Greensboro with the Hon. J. M. Dick his brother-in-law, and after obtaining his license, was married to Miss Leonora Watt of Rockingham county. He removed to Tennessee in 1837, and during his residence in that State filled many important and prominent positions. The Appeal says he was State Senator in 1846 from the District formed by Shelby, Fayette and Harlan Counties. In 1849 he removed to Memphis, and became Clerk and Master in the Chancery Court. After resigning this place, he was made the first President of the Memphis and Little Rock Railroad Company, a position demanding much sagacity of mind and great decision of character, both of which he displayed in a conspicuous manner. He was subsequently President of the Bank of West Tennessee and of the Memphis Gas Company, being engaged meanwhile in large farming operations. He thus passed a life, active and useful, respected and beloved by all.

## Spider Bite.

We learn that the Rev. J. B. Martin of Chapel Hill was bitten by a spider at Durham one day last week, and was the subject of excruciating suffering for some days. He was at the time at the house of Mr. J. S. Carr, where he received the necessary medical attendance.

A spider bite is a fearful thing, naturalists to the contrary notwithstanding. The most violent case of temporary insanity we ever saw was occasioned by one of these insects, which we trust much less readily than we would a rattlesnake.

## Death of Adam Empe Esq.

The Wilmington papers of the 11th brings us the intelligence of the death of this most amiable and accomplished gentleman and excellent lawyer which occurred on the night of the 10th last after a protracted illness. With him we have had almost a life-long acquaintance and we express our own sentiments when we adopt the language of the *Star*. "His gentle, kindly, generous ways caused him to be loved by all with whom he came in contact; while his ability and success as an eminent member of the profession he adorned gave food for admiration of his talents, as well as love and respect for the noble disposition that ever actuated his soul. It is no idle praise to say of this gentleman that few could ever be endowed with more attributes to win respect and esteem from their fellow men. Few could have had more friends than he had, and certainly few less enemies."

Mr. Empe was born in Wilmington on the 1st of July 1821.

## Our School and the Observer.

The *Observer* of the 12th says "The Recorder has singularly misapprehended the *Observer's* recital of facts, showing the great disparity in the amounts expended in North Carolina on male and female Schools of high grade," and adds "the *Observer* knows nothing of rival institutions and seeks neither to build up or pull down."

We hardly think we misapprehended the recital of facts showing such disparity, since it was the subject of comment, and for which we thanked the *Observer* for attracting public attention. It was the minute particularity in relation to certain boys' Schools that was the occasion of our reprehension, and which we thought out of place, and altogether unnecessary to establish the position of the *Observer*. Facts so very particular worked to the advancement of one institution and the disparagement of another. And the force of this contrast we are sure struck others here as it did us.

At the same time knowing the broad and generous views of the editors of the *Observer*, we acquit them of intentional injustice.

We regret that they have not been furnished with a full history of the Hillsboro Military Academy, necessary to complete the interesting sketches of the Schools of the State in process of publication by the *Observer*. In the present absence of both the Principals of the School, we take the liberty of referring the editors to a sketch furnished by the editor of the *Recorder* to the number of "Our Living and Our Dead" for January 1875.

## HOW IT IS DONE.

The first object in life with the American people is to "get rich"; the second, how to retain good health. The first can be obtained by energy, honesty and saving; the second, (good health) by using **GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER**. Should you be a despondent sufferer from any of the effects of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Indigestion, &c. such as Sick Headache, Palpitation of the Heart, Sour Stomach, Habitual Costiveness, Dizziness of the Head, Nervous Prostration, Low Spirits, &c. you need not suffer another day. Two doses of **AUGUST FLOWER** will relieve you at once. Sample Bottle 10 cents. Regular size 75 cents. Positively sold by all first-class Druggists in the U. S. For sale by Dr. O. Hooker Hillsboro, and Stephen A. White Mebaneville.

From the *Register*, we learn of a fire which broke out on the night of the 7th in the third story of the building occupied by McCully and Bernard, on Main Street, the second floor being occupied by G. W. Crumpecker, furniture dealer. The fire was extinguished with much injury to furniture and other things by water.

A personal rencontre took place in Rison's store between A. P. Whitfield and D. U. Whitfield on one side, and Dan'l Dechert, editor of the *Border Express* on the other. Mr. Dechert received heavy and frequent blows with a horsehair, and finally defended himself with a hatchet. The assailants were fined.

Mr. Nelson P. Dams, third son of the Rev. Geo. W. Dams, who for many years, has been pastor of the Episcopal Church at Danville, was ordained to the ministry on Sunday the 8th.

The *Times* says, during the month of June, 2,116,463 pounds of tobacco were sold in Danville for \$330,340; an average of \$15.60 per hundred.

A white man by the name of William Adams was arrested in Danville on a charge of bigamy.

Mr. James H. Jennings of Pittsylvania county killed four pigs, ten months and twenty six days old; whose united weight was 1242 pounds, an average of 310 pounds.

The *Times* makes the same remark we did upon the sluggishness of tobacco in growing off, and ascribes it to the frauds in fertilizers. A very popular brand in extensive use in Orange, threatens to make a total failure. It may be heard of again in a way not pleasant to the manufacturers.

Tobacco breaks light, market dull and with downward tendency.

The iron for the W. N. C. Railroad which was hauled up a few days ago has been placed on the track. "The road is now completed two miles above Henry's." The iron used for this part of the road is very good—being the "Sanjeon" Fish bar, and weighs 60 lbs to the yard and 600 to the bar. The iron on this side of Henry's only 48 lbs to the yard and 480 to the bar.—*Piedmont Press*.

## WHAT THE BILIOUS REQUIRE.

Since torpidity of the liver is the chief cause of the disorder, it is evident that what the bilious require is an alternative stimulant which will arouse it to activity, an effect that is followed by the disappearance of the various symptoms indicative of its derangement. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters invariably achieve the primary result mentioned, besides removing the constipation, flatulence, heartburn, yellowness of the skin and whitening of the eyes, pain in the right side and under the right shoulder, nausea, vertigo and sick headache, to which bilious individuals are peculiarly subject. As a remedy for chronic indigestion, mental dependency and nervousness the Bitters are equally efficacious, and as a renovant of lost vigor, a means of arresting premature decay, and a source of relief from the infirmities to which the gentler sex is peculiarly subject, they may be thoroughly relied upon.

The rapscals who did the dirty work of the great conspiracy which resulted in putting Hayes in the chair of the President are evidently determined that they shall not now be cast aside as useless tools. While Packard and Pitkin are ready to turn State's evidence, and expose the details of that part of the crime accomplished in Louisiana, Levee, one of the Hayes electors in that State, is demanding the Brazilian mission as the price for keeping his mouth shut. Levee, it is alleged, never signed his name to the electoral certificates. He was not present in the college, and did not vote. His name was forged to the papers, and he kept quiet about it. So says the Washington correspondent of the *Baltimore Gazette*.

The circumstances are however, of but minor importance. Levee was not chosen by the people of Louisiana to be an elector for President and Vice-President of the United States, and therefore, it does not much matter whether his name was or not forged to the fraudulent certificates.—*New York Sun*.

Judge McKoy has not up to this present writing made any appointment of Superior Court Clerk, but it is thought he will do so at once. Col. Jno. D. Taylor is said to be the coming man. Judge McKoy is at his home in Clinton, and will probably make the appointment as soon as the applications for the office reach him.—*Wilmington Review*.

The Monthly Crop Report of the Bureau of Agriculture says, the quantity of fertilizers shipped and delivered on the various rail road, and steam boat lines in this State from the 12th of March to the 1st of June was 16,138 tons.

A negro seven feet long, (the local of the *News* measured him as he lay stretched on the sidewalk) was present in Raleigh on the 4th. He hails from Chatham.

"I say, Paddy, that horse you drive is the worst-looking one that I ever saw. Why don't you fatten him up?" "Fat him up, is it?" "Fats, the poor baste can scarcely carry the mate that is on him now," responded Paddy.

No change in tobacco markets. Danville markets rather dull. Owing to absence of correspondent, the Durham market is not reported. Receipts there tolerably heavy for the season.

## POST-OFFICE HOURS.

The Office will be open from 8 a m till 5 p m daily except on Sundays, when it will be opened at 7 and closed at half past seven. H. H. STRAYHORN P. M.

# BROWN & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Farmer's Hall, Hillsboro, N. C.

April 18 1877.

The city of Charlotte imposes a tax of \$2. upon each dog. Wilmington and Raleigh do the same. Is it "Constitutional" to tax city dogs who are simply a noisy nuisance, and unconstitutional to tax the farmer's dog, who is a ravenous evil to the farmer? That's the argument. The city man demands a tax on the dog that he may sleep well. The farmer demands the same tax, that he may eat well, clothe well and have a prolific source of profit free from the ravages of a licensed curse.

This State produces 170,071 pounds less of wool than it did twenty years ago. It has about 50,000 more dogs than it had in 1850.

New York flour markets dull and with downward tendency. Southern flour decidedly lower, \$5.25, to \$5.

Raleigh market of 14th quotes N. C. flour at \$8.

## DIED.

In this vicinity on Thursday afternoon, Joseph Echols, youngest son of Halcott P. and Olive Jones, aged one year, nine months and ten days.

Near Cedar Grove in this County on the morning of the 3rd inst., Mrs. Mary Pope, widow of Thomas Pope, in the 83rd year of her age.

"Blessed are they that die in the Lord."

# FARM IMPLEMENTS.

## Farm and Road Wagons.

FARMERS FRIEND PLOWS.

OLIVERS CHILLED PLOWS.

## YOUNG AMERICA

Corn & Cob Mills,

Indispensable to every feeder of Stock.

## METAL LINK

CUCUMBER WOOD PUMPS.

## PATENT WELL FIXTURES.

The Celebrated

HORIZONTAL CHURN.

Circulars and Price lists of this Churn sent to any address.

## Magic Cockle Screens,

The only implement which will take the Partridge Pea, and Cockle out of Wheat.

## Smith's Patent Straw Cutters,

Plow Castings.

For all the leading Plows, in use. Smooth, tough, and well fitting.

Liberated Terms &c. to the Trade.

Catalogues promptly mailed.

## TOBACCO FACTORY FIXTURES.

We make Tobacco Shapes, Bifets, Bands, Tins, Plates &c. &c. in the best manner and fully warrant our work.

Correspondence solicited, and estimates for work promptly furnished.

H. M. SMITH & CO.,

P. O. Box 8

Nov. 22.

## Mrs. Mattie Taylor,

MILLINER AND DRESS MAKER.

At the house formerly occupied by J. R. Gullis.

Is now receiving her

## SPRING SUPPLY OF

MILLINERY

Fancy Goods and Notions.

TERNS CASH, at the lowest possible rates.

She is receiving weekly the latest novelties in Millinery &c., from the best houses, and guarantee that her work and her GOODS will come up to the highest recognized standards of taste.

Be sure to call on her before making orders elsewhere.

April 1st.

## HILLSBORO MILITARY ACADEMY.

HILLSBORO, N. C.

THE FALL SESSION of this

CLASSICAL & MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL.

Commences July 23rd 1877.

For circulars apply to the Principals.

HAMILTON & MORSON.

May 20, 77.

## Thomas C. Hayes,

Boot and Shoe Maker.

Will be found at the old Telegraph Office, one door West of Blackwood's Store.

WHERE he is prepared to serve his friends and customers in his proverbially faithful and good style.

Call and see me. I will suit all in style and price.

BARTER taken for work at market prices.

Give me a trial, as I wish to LIVE and LET LIVE.

June 6th 77.

DON'T BUY YOUR DRY GOODS until you have examined our Stock, as we offer

## GREATER INDUCEMENTS

to purchasers than ever before. We have a LARGE STOCK, early all of which was purchased since the great decline in prices, and we give our customers the advantage of the hundreds of bargains which we became the possessors of. We now offer

Handsome striped silks at 25c, 30c, 35c, 40c and 45c.

Good black silks from 50c. up to \$3 per yard—all very cheap—but we call special attention to our SILKS at \$1.25, 1.50 and 2 per yard.

Colored silks in endless variety, from 1 to 2 per yard.

Good Double-Wide Alpaca at 25c worth 30c.

at 30c worth 35c, at 35c worth 40c, at 40c worth 45c, at 45c worth 50c, at 50c worth 55c, at 55c worth 60c, at 60c worth 65c, at 65c worth 70c, at 70c worth 75c, at 75c worth 80c, at 80c worth 85c, at 85c worth 90c, at 90c worth 95c, at 95c worth 1.00, at 1.00 worth 1.05, at 1.05 worth 1.10, at 1.10 worth 1.15, at 1.15 worth 1.20, at 1.20 worth 1.25, at 1.25 worth 1.30, at 1.30 worth 1.35, at 1.35 worth 1.40, at 1.40 worth 1.45, at 1.45 worth 1.50, at 1.50 worth 1.55, at 1.55 worth 1.60, at 1.60 worth 1.65, at 1.65 worth 1.70, at 1.70 worth 1.75, at 1.75 worth 1.80, at 1.80 worth 1.85, at 1.85 worth 1.90, at 1.90 worth 1.95, at 1.95 worth 2.00, at 2.00 worth 2.05, at 2.05 worth 2.10, at 2.10 worth 2.15, at 2.15 worth 2.20, at 2.20 worth 2.25, at 2.25 worth 2.30, at 2.30 worth 2.35, at 2.35 worth 2.40, at 2.40 worth 2.45, at 2.45 worth 2.50, at 2.50 worth 2.55, at 2.55 worth 2.60, at 2.60 worth 2.65, at 2.65 worth 2.70, at 2.70 worth 2.75, at 2.75 worth 2.80, at 2.80 worth 2.85, at 2.85 worth 2.90, at 2.90 worth 2.95, at 2.95 worth 3.00, at 3.00 worth 3.05, at 3.05 worth 3.10, at 3.10 worth 3.15, at 3.15 worth 3.20, at 3.20 worth 3.25, at 3.25 worth 3.30, at 3.30 worth 3.35, at 3.35 worth 3.40, at



